



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/823,300	03/29/2001	Eric Koenig	MULTI-TASK- CELL PHONE	6848
4988	7590	03/25/2004	EXAMINER NGUYEN, FRANCIS N	
ALFRED M. WALKER 225 OLD COUNTRY ROAD MELVILLE, NY 11747-2712			ART UNIT 2674	PAPER NUMBER

DATE MAILED: 03/25/2004

10

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/823,300

Applicant(s)

KOENIG, ERIC

Examiner

FRANCIS NGUYEN

Art Unit

2674

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 February 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 7 and 10-23 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 7 and 10-23 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. The amendment filed on 2/10/2004 is entered. Finality of Application is now withdrawn due to a new ground of rejection of pending claims.

Claim Objections

2. Claim 23 is objected to because of the following informalities: incorrect word "on" (page 10, Amendment D, claim 23, line 3). Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4. Claims 21, 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 21 recites the limitation "said central display" (page 10, amendment D, claim 21, line 3). There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim 22 recites the limitation "said at least one central display" (page 10, Amendment D, claim 22, line 3), "said first driver electronics circuitry" in Amendment D, page 10, claim 22, lines 4-5 and ... said second driver electronics circuitry" (claim 22, lines 7-8). There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- ¶ (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 7, 10, 13-14, 16-17, 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lebby et al. (US Patent 6,158,884) in view of Shim et al. (US Patent 6,640,113).

As to claims 7 and 10, Lebby et al. teaches a handheld wireless telecommunications unit displaying images to a user (integrated communicative watch as portable electronic equipment, column 1, lines 1-9, cellular phone, column 6, lines 58-62) comprising:

a hand-held body having a keypad (wristband 26 with numeric keypad 28 as shown in figure 1A);

a display displaying at least one visually perceptible display (watch face 14 shown in figure 1A, column 3, lines 31-33) and at least one auditory display (speaker and microphone means 16 and 18, column 3, lines 33-34), wherein:

said visually perceptible display comprises at least one central display screen (watch display is central screen shown in figure 1A) and at least one additional screen disposed from said central screen (display 27 shown in figure 1A, column 5, lines 52-55);

wherein said at least one additional screen is guided and deployed in a co-planar position relative to said central screen of said hand-held body of said wireless telecommunications unit (display 27 is coplanar to watch face 14 as shown in figure 1A); and wherein said at least

Art Unit: 2674

one additional screen is guided between an outward deployed position (as shown in figure 1A) and an inward storage position (housed within electronic unit 12 when not in use, column 5, lines 54-55); and, wherein said at least one additional screen is attached slidably within said body of said unit (**display 27 is a slideout display** shown in figure 1A, column 5, lines 51-54) However, Lebby et al. fails to teach said slidable at least one additional screen is spring deployable, and wherein said slidably attached at least one additional screen slides with urging from said spring between an outward deployed position and an inward storage position. Shim et al. teaches a touch screen that can be stored or withdrawn from radiotelephone housing for use (column 1, lines 65-67) deployable via a spring lock and release toggle mechanism 38 that allows the display to move in and out of slot 27 as shown in figure 1A and 3C, column 3, lines 28-36). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to utilize the apparatus of Lebby et al. then implement a spring lock and release toggle mechanism as taught by Shim et al. for the aforementioned display 9a to obtain the apparatus Lebby modified by Shim et al. because it would allow said additional screen to be slided along a guide frame as taught by Shim et al. (column 3, lines 28-36), thus sliding between an outward deployed position and an inward storage position as claimed..

As to claim 13, Lebby et al. modified by Shim et al. teaches said visually perceptible display is at least one liquid crystal display screen (Lebby et al. , liquid crystal display, column 5, lines 62-63).

As to claim 14, Lebby et al. modified by Shim teaches wherein said auditory display includes at least one sound producing means (Lebby et al. , speaker means 16 shown in figure 1A).

Art Unit: 2674

As to claim 16, Lebby et al. modified by Shim et al. teaches said at least one slidably attached screen comprises at least one screen slidably attached to the left side of said at least one central display (Lebby et al. display 27 is slidably attached to wrist face shown in figure 1A).

As to claim 17, Lebby et al. modified by Shim et al. teaches said at least one slidably attached screen comprises at least one screen slidably attached to the right side of said at least one central display (Lebby et al. display 27 is slidably attached to wrist face shown in figure 1A).

As to claim 19, Lebby et al. modified by Shim et al. teaches at least one additional screen is coplanar with said at least one central display (Lebby et al. display 27 is coplanar with wrist face shown in figure 1A).

6. Claims 7, 10-13, 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Miyashita(US Patent 6,327,482) in view of Shim et al. (US Patent 6,640,113).

As to claims 7 and 10, Miyashita teaches a handheld wireless telecommunications unit displaying images to a user (mobile radio apparatus, column 1, lines 5-9, figure 1) comprising:
a hand-held body having a keypad (apparatus body 1, column 2, lines 10-13, with numeral keys 6 as shown in figure 1, column 3, line 40) ;
a display displaying at least one visually perceptible display (display screen 7 as shown in figure 2C, column 2, lines 37- 42) and at least one auditory display (speaker , column 3, lines 36-39), wherein:

Art Unit: 2674

said visually perceptible display comprises at least one central display screen (display 7a shown in figure 1) and at least one additional screen disposed from said central screen (auxiliary display 9a shown in figure 1, column 2, lines 25-26);

wherein said at least one additional screen is guided and deployed in a co-planar position relative to said central screen of said hand-held body of said wireless telecommunications unit (**display 7a is coplanar to display 9a as shown in figures 1 and 4B, also see column 5, lines 21-24**); and wherein said at least one additional screen is guided between an outward deployed position (display 9a as shown in figure 4b) and an inward storage position (auxiliary display 9 retracted into the storing portion 9d for storing the auxiliary display 9 in its one side , column 3, lines 3-6); and, wherein said at least one additional screen is attached slidably within said body of said unit (**display 23 removably mounted to apparatus body, column 4, lines 40-42 , figure 6**) . However, Miyashita fails to teach said slidable at least one additional screen is spring deployable, and wherein said slidably attached at least one additional screen slides with urging from said spring between an outward deployed position and an inward storage position. Shim et al. teaches a touch sensitive display that can be stored or withdrawn from radiotelephone housing for use (column 1, lines 65-67) deployable via a spring lock and release toggle mechanism 38 that allows the display to move in and out of slot 27 as shown in figure 1A and 3C, column 3, lines 28-36). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to utilize the apparatus of Miyashita then implement a spring lock and release toggle mechanism as taught by Shim et al. for the aforementioned display 9a to obtain the apparatus Miyashita modified by Shim et al. because it would allow said additional screen to be slided along a guide frame as taught by Shim et al. (column 3, lines

Art Unit: 2674

28-36), thus sliding between an outward deployed position and an inward storage position as claimed.

As to claim 11, Miyashita modified by Shim et al. teaches said telecommunications unit is a wireless personal digital assistant (Shim et al., smart phone with text and graphics application , column 1, lines 23-31).

As to claim 12, Miyashita modified by Shim et al. teaches telecommunications unit is wireless Internet Web based personal electronic organizer (Miyashita teaches user receives data via Internet, column 4, lines 28-32, Shim et al. teaches Web-phone, column 1, lines 28-31).

As to claim 13, Miyashita modified by Shim et al. teaches liquid crystal display screen (Miyashita, main display implemented by an LCD, column 2, lines 20-21).

As to claim 15, Miyashita modified by Shim et al. teaches said at least one slidably attachable screen is a plurality of screens (since both Miyashita and Shim et al. both teach main display and additional display, it is obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to design a plurality of additional screens in order to adapt to a variety of text and graphic applications) .

As to claim 18, although Miyashita modified by Shim et al. fails to teach at least one screen slidably attached to the left of said central display and at least one screen slidably attached to the right of said central display . Since both Miyashita and Shim et al. teach main and additional display, it is obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to provide additional screen on each side of the radiotelephone housing as a design choice to accommodate the user with a variety of text and graphic applications as necessary.

Art Unit: 2674

As to claim 20, since Miyashita modified by Shim et al. teaches central display screen as LCD (Shim et al. , column 4, lines 8-9) therefore it is obvious that said at least one central display screen powered by a first driver electronics circuitry controlled by image software has to exist and said at least one additional screen (Shim et al., touch sensitive display , column 2, lines 43-44) is powered by a separate driver electronics circuitry controlled by imaging software (it is obvious that a separate driver electronics is require to energize the touch sensitive display taught by Shim et al.). Note that Miyashita teaches controller 16 includes a CPU and semiconductor memories, column 3, lines 26-27, therefore image software has to exist in said memories and executed by said CPU for displaying images.

As to claim 21, Miyashita modified by Shim et al. teaches a central display and at least one additional screen both powered by a common driver electronics circuitry controlled by imaging software (electric circuitry shown in figure 5 has to have power source to energize the mobile radio apparatus, controller 16 drives both main display 7 and auxiliary display 9 shown in figure 5). Note that Miyashita teaches controller 16 includes a CPU and semiconductor memories, column 3, lines 26-27, therefore image software has to exist in said memories and executed by said CPU in order to display images.

As to claim 22, the hand-held wireless telecommunications unit of Claim 7, wherein said at least one central display displays a first image on a screen powered by a first driver electronics circuitry controlled by imaging software (electric circuitry shown in figure 5 has to have power source to energize the mobile radio apparatus, controller 16 drives both main display 7 and auxiliary display 9 shown in figure 5) and said at least one additional screen displays a second image on said additional screen powered by said second driver electronics

Art Unit: 2674

circuitry controlled by imaging software (note that Miyashita teaches controller 16 includes a CPU and semiconductor memories, column 3, lines 26-27, therefore image software has to exist in said memories and executed by said CPU in order to display images). It is an obvious design choice to a person of ordinary skill in the art to provide separate driving hardware for each display .

As to claim 23, Miyashita modified by Shim et al. teaches said at least one central display and said at least one additional screen display respective portions of a single image (Miyashita, figure 2A indicates character string HIJKL on auxiliary display 9 as a continuation of string ABCDEFG on main display 7, column 2, lines 37-42) .

Response to Arguments

7. There was no Applicant's argument in the response. New ground of rejection is established due to prior art recently found, and allowance of previous claims is now withdrawn.

CONCLUSION

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **FRANCIS N NGUYEN** whose telephone number is **703 308-8858**. The examiner can normally be reached during hours 8:00 AM- 4:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, **RICHARD A HJERPE** can be reached at 703 305-4709.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Application/Control Number: 09/823,300
Art Unit: 2674

Page 10

Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

(703) 872-9306 (for Technology Center 2600 only)

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive,
Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding
should be directed to the Technology Center 2600 Customer Service whose telephone number is
(703) 306-0377.



FRANCIS N NGUYEN
Examiner
Art Unit 2674

March 19th, 2004



RICHARD HJERPE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600